

TERMS DEFINED

§ 868.201 Definition of rough rice.

Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) which consists of 50 percent or more of paddy kernels (see § 868.202(i)) of rice.

[34 FR 7863, May 17, 1969. Redesignated and amended at 60 FR 16364, 16365, Mar. 30, 1995]

§ 868.202 Definition of other terms.

For the purposes of these standards, the following terms shall have the meanings stated below:

(a) *Broken kernels*. Kernels of rice which are less than three-fourths of whole kernels.

(b) *Chalky kernels*. Whole or large broken kernels of rice which are one-half or more chalky.

(c) *Classes*. The following four classes:

Long Grain Rough Rice
Medium Grain Rough Rice
Short Grain Rough Rice
Mixed Rough Rice

Classes shall be based on the percentage of whole kernels, large broken kernels, and types of rice.

(1) "Long grain rough rice" shall consist of rough rice which contains more than 25 percent of whole kernels and which after milling to a well-milled degree, contains not more than 10 percent of whole or broken kernels of medium or short grain rice.

(2) "Medium grain rough rice" shall consist of rough rice which contains more than 25 percent of whole kernels and which after milling to a well-milled degree, contains not more than 10 percent of whole or large broken kernels of long grain rice or whole kernels of short grain rice.

(3) "Short grain rough rice" shall consist of rough rice which contains more than 25 percent of whole kernels and which, after milling to a well-milled degree, contains not more than 10 percent of whole or large broken kernels of long grain rice or whole kernels of medium grain rice.

(4) "Mixed rough rice" shall consist of rough rice which contains more than 25 percent of whole kernels and which, after milling to a well-milled degree, contains more than 10 percent of "other types" as defined in paragraph (h) of this section.

(d) *Damaged kernels*. Whole or broken kernels of rice which are distinctly dis-

colored or damaged by water, insects, heat, or any other means, and whole or large broken kernels of parboiled rice in non-parboiled rice. "Heat-damaged kernels" (see paragraph (e) of this section) shall not function as damaged kernels.

(e) *Heat-damaged kernels*. Whole or large broken kernels of rice which are materially discolored and damaged as a result of heating, and whole or large broken kernels of parboiled rice in non-parboiled rice which are as dark as, or darker in color than, the interpretive line for heat-damaged kernels.

(f) *Milling yield*. An estimate of the quantity of whole kernels and total milled rice (whole and broken kernels combined) that are produced in the milling of rough rice to a well-milled degree.

(g) *Objectionable seeds*. Seeds other than rice, except seeds of *Echinochloa crusgalli* (commonly known as barnyard grass, watergrass, and Japanese millet).

(h) *Other types*. (1) Whole kernels of: (i) Long grain rice in medium or short grain rice, (ii) medium grain rice in long or short grain rice, (iii) short grain rice in long or medium grain rice, and (2) Large broken kernels of long grain rice in medium or short grain rice and large broken kernels of medium or short grain rice in long grain rice.

NOTE: Broken kernels of medium grain rice in short grain rice and large broken kernels of short grain rice in medium grain rice shall not be considered other types.

(i) *Paddy kernels*. Whole or broken unhulled kernels of rice.

(j) *Red rice*. Whole or large broken kernels of rice on which there is an appreciable amount of red bran.

(k) *Seeds*. Whole or broken seeds of any plant other than rice.

(l) *Smutty kernels*. Whole or broken kernels of rice which are distinctly infected by smut.

(m) *Types of rice*. The following three types:

Long grain
Medium grain
Short grain

Types shall be based on the length-width ratio of kernels of rice that are unbroken and the width, thickness, and shape of kernels of rice that are broken as prescribed in FGIS instructions.

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(n) *Ungelatinized kernels.* Whole or large broken kernels of parboiled rice with distinct white or chalky areas due to incomplete gelatinization of the starch.

(o) *Whole and large broken kernels.* Rice (including seeds) that (1) passes over a 6 plate (for southern production), or (2) remains on top of a 6 sieve (for western production).

(p) *Whole kernels.* Unbroken kernels of rice and broken kernels of rice which are at least three-fourths of an unbroken kernel.

(q) *6 sieve.* A metal sieve 0.032-inch thick, perforated with rows of round holes 0.0938 ($\frac{3}{32}$) inch in diameter.

(r) *6 plate.* A laminated metal plate 0.142-inch thick, with a top lamina 0.051-inch thick, perforated with rows of round holes 0.0938 ($\frac{3}{32}$) inch in diameter, and a bottom lamina 0.091-inch thick, without perforations.

[42 FR 40869, Aug. 12, 1977; 42 FR 64356, Dec. 23, 1977, as amended at 47 FR 34516, Aug. 10, 1982; 54 FR 21403, May 18, 1989; 54 FR 51344, Dec. 14, 1989. Redesignated at 60 FR 16364, Mar. 30, 1995]

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING APPLICATION OF STANDARDS

§ 868.203 Basis of determination.

The determination of seeds, objectionable seeds, heat-damaged kernels, red rice and damaged kernels, chalky kernels, other types, color, and the special grade Parboiled rough rice shall be on the basis of the whole and large broken kernels of milled rice that are produced in the milling of rough rice to a well-milled degree. When determining class, the percentage of (a) whole kernels of rough rice shall be determined on the basis of the original sample, and (b) types of rice shall be determined on the basis of the whole and large broken kernels of milled rice that are produced in the milling of rough rice to a well-milled degree. Smutty kernels shall be determined on the basis of the rough rice after it has been cleaned and shelled as prescribed in FGIS instructions, or by any method that is approved by the Administrator as giving equivalent results. All other determinations shall be on the basis of the original sample. Mechanical sizing of kernels shall be adjusted by

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handpicking as prescribed in FGIS instructions, or by any method that is approved by the Administrator as giving equivalent results.

[42 FR 40869, Aug. 12, 1977; 42 FR 64356, Dec. 23, 1977, as amended at 47 FR 34516, Aug. 10, 1982; 54 FR 21403, May 18, 1989. Redesignated at 60 FR 16364, Mar. 30, 1995]

§ 868.204 Interpretive line samples.

Interpretive line samples showing the official scoring line for factors that are determined by visual examinations shall be maintained by the Federal Grain Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and shall be available for reference in all inspection offices that inspect and grade rice.

[42 FR 40869, Aug. 12, 1977; 42 FR 64356, Dec. 23, 1977, as amended at 47 FR 34516, Aug. 10, 1982. Redesignated at 54 FR 21403, May 18, 1989, and 60 FR 16364, Mar. 30, 1995]

§ 868.205 Milling requirements.

In determining milling yield (see § 868.202(f)) in rough rice, the degree of milling shall be equal to, or better than, that of the interpretive line sample for “well-milled” rice.

[42 FR 40869, Aug. 12, 1977. Redesignated at 54 FR 21413, May 18, 1989. Further redesignated and amended at 60 FR 16364, 16365, Mar. 30, 1995]

§ 868.206 Milling yield determination.

Milling yield shall be determined by the use of an approved device in accordance with procedures prescribed in FGIS instructions. For the purpose of this paragraph, “approved device” shall include the McGill Miller No. 3 and any other equipment that is approved by the Administrator as giving equivalent results.

NOTE: Milling yield shall not be determined when the moisture content of the rough rice exceeds 18.0 percent.

[42 FR 40869, Aug. 12, 1977; 42 FR 64356, Dec. 23, 1977, as amended at 47 FR 34516, Aug. 10, 1982; Redesignated and amended at 54 FR 21403, May 18, 1989. Redesignated at 60 FR 16364, Mar. 30, 1995]

§ 868.207 Moisture.

Water content in rough rice as determined by an approved device in accordance with procedures prescribed in the FGIS instructions. For the purpose of this paragraph, “approved device”